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Those were wonderful days for the youth and fashion of the town, as is most interestingly told in this book.

The account of the time of the Continental Congress and of Philadelphia as the seat of the new republican government is relieved from the tedium of mere history by many biographical details. The heart warms to fighting Samuel Wetherell, leader of the Free Quakers, who was disowned by the Friends because he preached forcible resistance to the English. One pities sedate Elizabeth Drinker as she sees her house dismantled of old furniture and plate for the taxes which her husband will not pay to support the war.

And one listens with curiosity as Chief Justice McKean solemnly argues for the title of Serene Highness for the President of the Republic, as opposed to that of High Mightiness rather favoured by Washington himself.

With this book in hand it is not difficult to see and to love colonial Philadelphia. Under the guidance of Miss Repplier one may thread his way through crooked streets to the Old Swede Church standing in the middle of its quiet graveyard; or may look through the iron railings of Christ Church upon the ample stone which covers the remains of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin; or find his way to Carpenter Hill, in Jones Alley; or to the Betsy Ross House; or visit the quaint stone house of the botanist Bartram, surrounded by strange trees of his own planting; or drive to Belmont Mansion, once the scene of Judge Peters's convivial hospitality.

Any one who would know the heart and body of this placid, unemotional, dignified Quaker City may read this book, assured that he will profit by Miss Repplier's golden gifts of truth, charm and interest.

H. P. L.

Home Life in France. By Miss Betham-Edwards. With illustrations from photographs and famous paintings. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906. Second American Printing.

To peruse a work wherein every sentence almost bears the stamp of fairness and utmost good will towards a people is always a great pleasure. The authoress of the volume before us is animated by the kindest feelings towards the people of France, anxious to do them justice, oblivious completely of the deep national prejudices so characteristic of the English. She may not be always right in what she states, but if she errs and when she errs, it is rather through too strong a leaning to the French side of a question. Her book is very well written, appropriately illustrated, and full of interesting detail on questions related to her subject. But that subject is not directly geographical; it is rather ethnographic and sociologic, and a geographic Bulletin is not really the place for an exhaustive review. We may sincerely commend it to the general reader and to the student of sociology, but to discuss it would be going too far out of our way. To English and American readers who wish to acquire an independent opinion of the French people it is a valuable guide, if not a sure one on every point. The tribute paid to French intellect and genius is often touching, but the anxiety to be just and fair leads the author sometimes to overcredit.

It is a book that should do a great deal of good. Without aggressiveness, it is directed, perhaps not intentionally, against the barriers of traditional misunderstandings and historical aversion of nationalities. More of the kind would be "in order," and there is room yet for a great many more. Miss Edwards is not at all fond of American girls, for instance, or of American women in general; it might not be amiss if her example were followed by an explanation to the English, of American female character in a proper way.

A. F. B.